FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT CONCLUDES "JUG-84" EXERCISES

Observers Named

LD301906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Joint military exercises codenamed "Jug-84" are being continued on GDR territory. Staffs, units, and subunits from the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR are participating. Among other things, the troops from three fraternal states demonstrated their skill in parachute drops and surmounting wide water obstacles. The exercise, which is being commanded by Colonel General Werner Fleissner, was watched by General Eugeniusz Molczyk, deputy minister of national defense, and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Exercises End 31 March

LD311703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (ADN) -- The "Jug-84" joint troop maneuvers in the GDR, in which units from the GDR, the USSR and the PPR participated, ended today.

GDR Deputy National Defense Minister Colonel General Stechbart, who was in charge of the exercise, said at a concluding meeting that by their performance in "Jug-84" the comrades-in-arms have demonstrated their firm determination and their ability to preserve reliably peace and socialism under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties. With "Jug-84" the combat traditions of joint command staff and troop exercises of past years have been continued at a high level and the high combat strength of the allied armies and their indestructible comradeship-in-arms have again been documented.

The staff and troops who took part in the joint exercise return to their garrisons at the weekend.

CHEMICAL TRADE UNIONS HOLD MEETING IN BERLIN

AU301206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The chairman of the trade unions of the chemical industry from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and Vietnam concluded a 2-day meeting in Berlin on Wednesday. The exchange of views mainly centered on the responsibility of the chemical workers' trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament. The chairmen of the trade unions appealed to national trade union organizations of the working people of the chemical industry of Europe to jointly do everything to ensure the preservation of peace and achieve concrete disarmament steps through negotiations. All trade union organizations are called upon to oppose the threat to Europe of nuclear arms and chemical weapons.

At their meeting in Berlin the chairmen exchanged experiences on joint trade union tasks which result from the ever closer socialist, economic cooperation within CEMA. Edith Weber, member of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Committee and chairman of the Chemistry, Glass, and Ceramics Industry Trade Union, reported on the comprehensive initiatives developed in the socialist competition in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister for chemical industry and chairman of the CEMA permanent commission in the field of chemical industry, reported on the tasks of the working people of this branch of industry of the GDR as well as on the work of the CEMA commission headed by him.

U.S. BLAMED FOR LOSS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE

AU311659 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 28 Mar 84 p 2

[Hartmut Kohlmetz article: "Genuine Confidence-Building Instead of Rhetoric"]

[Text] Politicians with altogether different views are noting a deterioration and even exacerbation of the international East-West and North-South situation today. Quite a few of them do not content themselves with the plain statement that this is so and add that the loss of confidence between the big powers is to blame for all this.

This statement contains both things that are correct and things that are incorrect.

It is correct that there has been a loss of confidence. After all, who could expect that a government such as the U.S. Administration, which has set for itself the objective of achieving military superiority, should be trusted? He who seriously takes into consideration a nuclear first strike against the USSR -- which is also termed a "decapitating blow" -- is sowing distrust and not only among the envisaged victims. Even well-sounding peace rhetoric from Washington fails to stop the loss of confidence because it is not supported by appropriate deeds; this rhetoric rather distinctly conflicts with the growth rates in arms expenditures, with the plans for militarizing even outer space. He who finally decries socialism as the "empire of evil," no, denies its right to exist, must not be surprised if he is being received with justified distrust.

It is not the loss of confidence between the big powers which is to blame for the exacerbation of the international situation, but the aspirations of the transatlantic big power to wreck the trust in East-West relations so laboriously established over a decade. That big power has succeeded at least to the extent that today even its own allies are treating Washington's foreign and security policy with increasing distrust and are perceiving it as the real cause of the exacerbated world situation.

Not a single international problem can be solved without mutual trust in East-West relations. He who sows and fans distrust thus obstructs any agreement on arms limitation and disarmament. In their foreign policy, the Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact member-states have always proceeded from the great significance of mutual confidence in international relations. In order to create a favorable climate, to build up confidence, the Soviet Union, for example, has unilaterally pledged neither to be the first to use nuclear weapons nor to aim them at those states whose territory is devoid of such weapons.

In order to build up confidence, above all in Europe where the largest military potentials face each other, the Warsaw Pact states have proposed to NATO to conclude a treaty on renouncing the use of military force, on freezing and subsequently reducing military expenditures of all the states of both alliance systems, and on setting up on the continent a zone free from chemical weapons. A zone free of theater nuclear weapons, proposed by Sweden, could also have a confidence-building effect, a project for which the GDR would be ready to make available its entire territory.

By making these proposals for building confidence -- which at the same time would also perceptibly reduce the danger of war -- the socialist states are guided by two things: First, they take into consideration the fact that mere words do not create confidence. Second, such steps do not require complicated negotiations on details, but require first and foremost good will. Hence, such steps constitute a constructive and realistic program.

ROMANIAN ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU291946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 29/3/1984 -- Under the current international circumstances this year's session is of exceptional importance, said Romanian Chief Delegate Ion Datcu in the plenum of the disarmament conference on Thursday, pointing out that a recovery and development of mutual confidence as well as a strengthening in each country's security are fundamental requirements in providing peace, detente and cooperation throughout the world. Romania, the speaker showed, attaches special importance to the disarmament conference. Real security cannot be achieved but by initiation and constant promotion of effective disarmament measures, and first of all by eliminating the threat of a new escalation of nuclear arming in the European Continent and by preventing a nuclear war. In view of attaining this goal, greater serious efforts have to be made and there have to be created all adequate organizational structures for negotiations to proceed on the problems entrusted to the conference by the UN General Assembly. Late in March the fact can be said that progress has been achieved in a series of domains, that an important number of stances have taken shape, this enabling participants to search further for compromise solutions in view of passing, as soon as possible, the substantive negotiations in several bodies.

Next, the speaker highlighted the efforts made by Romania in March, when chairing over the conference, to dynamize proceedings, improve the contacts between participant delegations, and help identification of possibilities to harmonize stances so that solutions may be achieved to make a base for consensus to become possible. Yet, as concerns the very negotiations within the conference, the Romanian ambassador said, we cannot be pleased with their results if considering the agenda and the very important tasks incumbent on it. The head of the Romanian delegation called on the participant delegations to work in a constructive and responsible spirit in order that the conference may reach mutually acceptable solutions and ultimately disarmament measures.

ROMANIAN STANCE AT EXPERTS' MEETING IN ATHENS

AU311607 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1346 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 31/3/1984 -- At the end of the general exchange of views during the experts' meeting of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, Romania's position and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook were set forth on the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, the Romanian proposals and consistent actions aimed at eliminating the use and threat of force and at solving all interstate disputed issues only by peaceful means and through negotiations. Emphasis was placed on Romania's contribution, on a multilateral plane, to United Nations activities and, on a bilateral plane, to the signing of more than one hundred declarations, agreements and treaties during summit visits, which sanction the parties' attachment to the principle of peaceful settlement of differences.

Showing that Romania attaches special importance to the elaboration of a generally acceptable method to find peaceful solutions to litigations among European states, the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Nicolae Ecobescu, emphasized that it should be underlain by the principles and aims enshrined in the UN Charter.

Romania considers that to facilitate the application of the principle of peaceful settlement and of the method to be agreed upon, it would be useful to examine the possibility of setting up an appropriate mechanism apt to provide a supple framework for the identification of ways and means to peacefully solve differences on the basis of negotiations, good offices, mediation and conciliation.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES ANSA PRESIDENT, DIRECTOR

AU011417 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 1 /ATA/ -- The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Manush Myftiu received the President of the Italian press agency (ANSA) Gianni Granzoto and its Director Sergio Lepri yesterday and held a friendly talk with them.

Attending were the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, and the director of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY Taqo Zoto. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Francesco Carlo Gentile.

News Exchange Accord Signed

AU011436 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] The ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY and ANSA signed a news exchange agreement in Tirana. For the Albanian side the agreement was signed by Taqo Zoto, director of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, while for the Italian side it was signed by ANSA Director Sergio Lepri. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Marash Hajati, general director of radio-television and chairman of the Albanian Union of Journalists, and Vangjush Zallemi, director of the Press Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present were ANSA President Gianni Granzoto, and Francesco Carlo Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ANSA Delegation Departs

AU011847 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] During the stay of the ANSA delegation in our country, it was received by the Albanian Union of Journalists, the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the Institute of Economic Studies. The delegation also visited the districts of Tirana, Tepelene, Gjirokaster, Berat, and Durres. The delegation left our country today.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF ROMANIA'S PRESIDENT

Meets Zhivkov, Tours Pravets

AU311613 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The second day of the friendly visit paid by Comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu to Bulgaria began with a meeting at the Pravets residence between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu.

Following this meeting, Comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu visited the native home of Comrade Todor Zivkov. They were accompanied by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, as well as by the Bulgarian and Romanian officials who are participating in the summit meeting.

Many Pravets citizens gathered in front of the house and cordially greeted the two party and state leaders. Dimitur Naydenov, first secretary of the Pravets Municipal Party Committee, spoke on the militant past and the active socialist development of the Pravets area. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude for the interesting information and wished the working people of the conurbation system increasing successes.

Further Talks, Luncheon

AU301745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES 30/3/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met Todor Zhivkov again on Friday morning. The Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue continued on the occasion, devoted to certain international issues.

Special attention was paid to the European security questions. In the context the sides pointed out the need for everything to be done to halt siting of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, to eliminate the existing ones, and to make the continent nuclear free.

During the talks, the sides pointed out the need for efforts to intensify in view of strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with all the Balkan peoples, of promoting a wide collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and other domains of joint interest, and to turn the Balkans into a zone of collaboration and peace, free of nuclear weapons.

They also highlighted the need for the collaboration on an international plane to be strengthened in view of finding exclusively peaceful solutions to the states of tension and conflict existing in various regions around the globe as well as to all the inter-state differences, and in order to create a climate of peace, security, collaboration, and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The Romanian-Bulgarian summit talks continued during a luncheon given in honour of the Romanian people's messengers by Todor Zhivkov. The talks and lucheon proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU300851 Sofia BTA in English 0734 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Pravets, March 30 (BTA Spec Corr Nencho Khranov) -- Last night Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council gave here an official dinner for Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, sceretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania and for Mrs Elena Ceausescu. At the dinner there were present Mr Grisha Filipov, Mr Milko Balev, Mr Petur Mladenov, Mr Stanko Todorov, Mr Andrey Lukanov, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, and Mr Vasil Tsavov, as well as Bulgarian and Romanian officials who accompanied Bulgaria and Romania's first party leaders and heads-of-state. Representatives of the public in Botevgrad and Pravets also attended the dinner.

During the dinner which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu delivered toast speeches. They expressed their satisfaction with this new traditional meeting which is carried out fruitfully. Both party leaders and heads-of-state delivered toast speeches for the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist states, for both peoples' further successes in building up the developed socialist society, for the cause of peace and socialism.

Ceausescu Concludes Visit

AU301530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 30 March 84

[Text] Closing talks were held between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu this afternoon at the Pravets residence. The officials from Romania and Bulgaria who accompanied the two leaders also participated in these talks.

The two party and state leaders expressed their positive evaluation of the work accomplished and expressed their confidence that the present meeting will give a strong impetus to the development of Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation and will consolidate friendship between the two peoples, as well as between our two socialist countries. The two leaders gave instructions for the respective, competent Bulgarian and Romanian organs to do everything necessary in order to fulfill all agreements.

This way the end of the present, 2-day friendly visit paid to our country by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who visited our country at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Later, Comrade Ceausescu and the Romanian guests were cordially seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, by party and state leaders, and by many other

TODOR ZHIVKOV DEPARTS FOR POLAND 2 APRIL

AU020738 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0704 GMT on 2 April carries a live relay, monitored in progress, from Sofia airport, on the departure of a Bulgarian party and government delegation for the Polish People's Republic, which is headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

The unidentified announcer describes the development of Bulgarian-Polish economic relations and stresses that Todor Zhivkiv's visit will provide a great impetus to these relations.

Then the commander of the flight crew reports to Todor Zhivkov and his delegation that they are ready to take off. Pioneers and children are also reported to present flowers.

The announcer reports the names of those officials accompanying Todor Zhivkov as members of the official delegation in the following order: "Grisha Filipov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev and [name indistinct]."

Among those seeing off Zhivkov at the airport the following officials are listed: "Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev."

Sends Telegram to Chernenko

AU021121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] En route to Poland, Comrade Todor Zhivkov sent the following telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary:

Flying over the territory of the glorious Soviet country, I convey to you and to the entire Soviet people the most sincere fraternal greetings and cordial wishes for happiness and prosperity; for great, new successes in perfecting the developed socialist society under leadership of Lenin's party; for the further intensification and dynamic development of comprehensive cooperation and the drawing closer together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, as well as for the consolidation of the vitally important Soviet-Bulgarian friendship; for the well-being of our two peoples; and for the sake of peace and socialism.

DOYNOV, USSR'S RYABOV VIEW BILATERAL COOPERATION

AU311617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building industry, received Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, this morning. They discussed certain questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation and its further expansion. Particular attention was devoted to cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the machine building sector.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail reception at the Soviet Embassy tonight, on the occasion of Yakov Ryabov's visit. The reception, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev, as well as by members of the government and other officials.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1900 GMT on 31 March reports: "Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, left Bulgaria today."]

LUKANOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER KOLESNIKOV

AU311553 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, has received Vladislav Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of the elctronics industry of the Soviet Union. Issues on further deepening cooperation between the two countires in the microelectronics industry were discussed.

NETHERLANDS ANTIMISSILE PROTEST, U.S. PRESSURE

LD301242 Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 30 Mar 84

["'Pressure for Siting New U.S. Nuclear Missiles' by Jozef Braun" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] (CTK) -- The Netherlands is one of the five NATO states on whose territory new American nuclear missiles are to be sited, but in contrast to the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Dutch Parliament has not yet agreed with the siting of 48 cruise missiles.

Protests of the Dutch public against American missiles are the strongest in Europe. Even parties in the ruling coalition are split on the issue. The missiles are thus the main problem of the present domestic policy and maybe the country's most important post-war problem.

The hesitation of the Dutchmen arouses a headache also beyond the ocean, as rejection of the missiles would mean for the United States that the Netherlands does not want to become a hostage, thus falling out of the role Washington assigns to its European allies.

This was the reason why U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was sent to The Hague yesterday. His visit was preceded by a propaganda campaign -- the Pentagon officials, including Weinberger himself, maintained that if the Netherlands fails to give its consent to the missiles, it will prevent the resumption of talks on nuclear arms limitations. The thesis that armament will facilitate disarmament talks was also put by Weinberger to the members of the defence committee of the Dutch Parliament.

Weinberger ignored the fact that pressure on the Dutch Legislative Assembly and Government in a question concerning the country's sovereignty is clear violation of the principles of an alleged equal partnership in NATO, so much declared by Washington, and the principles of international relations generally. What is more, the U.S. defence secretary was not ashamed to make statements which are evidently contrary to truth. The Geneva talks were made impossible by the very fact that the U.S. started to deploy its nuclear missiles in Western Europe at the end of last year.

The Soviet Union, naturally concerned about its own security and the security of its allies, was forced to reply to this action. However, simultaneously it clearly confirmed its readiness to return to the talks in Geneva if the West restores the situation which existed before the deployment of U.S. missiles. This is a fact of which all realistic-minded Dutchmen, those who do not want their country to become a nuclear base for U.S. missiles, are well aware. However, Caspar Weinberger is probably not aware of this fact.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF AUSTRIA'S LANC

Talks With Chnoupek Continue

LD301328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Talks between ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Austria, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Erwin Lanc, continued in the Cernin Palace in Prague today with an exchange of views on the topical international questions.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the fact that, owing to the attempts of U.S. imperialism to gain military superiority over the socialist countries, and to dictate its interests to othres, the international situation continues to be very complicated.

He explained the Czechoslovak stance regarding the new military-strategic situation that had come into being as a result of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Czechoslovakia could not impassively accept this increased danger; therefore, in the interest of ensuring its defense and security, it had adopted the appropriate defense measures based on agreements concluded between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in October 1983. Minister Chnoupek also pointed to the way out of this negative situation, i.e. creating prerequisites for negotiations on the principles of equality and equal security, provided the United States removes obstacles to negotiations on the so-called European and strategic weapons which came into being as a result of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons.

Erwin Lanc expressed concern at the deterioration of international relations. He underlined that Austrian foreign policy, loyal to the principles of neutrality and the policy of nonalignment, also advocates the aversion of the danger of a nuclear war, the preservation and development of the process of detente, and the adoption of effective steps in the sphere of disarmament.

The two ministers also exchanged views on the progress of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to date.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the high topicality of the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, particularly the proposal for a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. This initiative of the Warsaw Pact states was fully in line with principle -- agreed upon at the Stockholm conference -- to express the obligation of states to abstain from the use of force or the threat of force in mutual relations.

The talks also dealt with assessing the chances of success of the agreement concluded in connection with the start of a new round of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The two ministers jointly expressed hope that it was possible to achieve a successful result -- but for this a constructive approach of all participants in the negotiations was needed.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Erwin Lanc expressed concern at the development in the areas of existing military conflicts and centers of tension in the Near and Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the South of Africa, and Central America. The two ministers unanimously noted that the prerequisite for a peaceful and just solution of these urgent questions was the ensuring of the inalienable rights of the nations of these areas to self-determination and independence in deciding their fate.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Erwin Lanc today exchanged personal memoranda of the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Austria on an agreement between the two countries regulating questions of mutual interest connected with nuclear installations, signed in November 1982 in Vienna. The content of these documents confirms the fulfillment of internal state prerequisites in Czechoslovakia and Austria, necessary for the agreement to become effective. This agreement, which will widen the existing plentiful contractual relations between the two countries, represents a basis for mutual cooperation in solving and assisting each other in the case of unforeseen events which could take place at concretely defined Czechoslovak and Austrian nuclear installations. At the same time it provides for and supports mutual exchange of information on the development of nuclear programs and on legal norms connected with radiation protection. The agreement will become effective on 1 June 1984.

Talks With Husak

LD301651 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc agreed Friday that relations between the two countries are developing in the spirit of good neighbourhood and mutually advantageous cooperation. They underlined the will of both sides to further develop and expand these relations and fruitful cooperation in an all-round manner.

In their discussion of the international situation, they stressed the necessity of exerting efficient efforts to prevent further worsening of the international atmosphere, halting the arms race and creating conditions for the restoration of international detente and ensuring a lasting peace in Europe and the world.

Erwin Lanc was received by the Czechoslovak president on the second day of his official visit to Czechoslovakia, which is taking place at the invitation of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Meets Cardinal Tomasek

AU301250 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1038 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Erich Macho telephone dispatch from Prague]

[Excerpts] This morning Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc, outside of his regular program, met with Prague Archbishop Cardinal Tomasek. Lanc conveyed greetings to him from President Kirchschlaeger. As a practicing Catholic, the president considers the difficult positions of the church in the CSSR a matter of personal concern. Today's meeting between Lanc and Tomasek is symbolic and moral support for the Czechoslovak Christians. Cardinal Tomasek told me during a talk: If no one knows us, without moral support, we are lost. Hence, he said, his meeting with Lanc was very precious to him and very important to all Christians of the country.

Following a courtesy visit to state and party chief Husak, Lanc and CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek exchanged the ratification instruments of an agreement on nuclear reactor accidents. Under the provisions of this agreement, the CSSR undertakes in the event of any reactor accident -- there is one reactor near Brno and another near Bratislava -- to inform the Austrian side about it. This is the first agreement of this kind ever to be concluded between an Eastern and a Western state. The questions of air pollution extending over the borders and of the utilization of the Danube energy potential are to be further discussed at the level of experts. The latter applies to a Danube power plant project planned jointly by the CSSR and Hungary near Komarno. The backwater of this power plant might affect the energy potential of the Danube on Austrian territory.

How successful the minister was regarding the pending humanitarian cases will be shown in the next few weeks. In addition to cases of family reunification and visits, Austria also concerns itself with problems of Czechoslovak civil rights activists, such as the wish for an exit permit for the son of Jiri Hajek, who was CSSR Foreign Minister during the Prague spring, and an easing of imprisonment conditions for social democrat Rudolf Batek, who was imprisoned among other things because he sent a letter to the then Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

As had been expected by the Austrian side, the minister did not score any success regarding the abolition of compulsory visas: the Czechoslovak side indicated that nothing will change in this respect in the foreseeable future.

Joint Communique

LD301807 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and Austria called for the immediate halting of the arms race both in nuclear and other weapons, and preservation of a military-strategic equilibrium on the lowest possible level, in a joint communique on an official visit to Czechoslovakia of Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc, March 29-30.

Czechoslovakia and Austria stressed the need to seek relaxation of international tension and continued cooperation. They underlined the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and pointed out that the fact itself that the conference is taking place testifies to the viability of the process of lessening international tension, and to the possibilities of its further promotion, the communique said.

The ministers welcome the new round of the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and expressed the hope that a constructive approach of the participants will make it possible to achieve successful results.

The ministers stressed the importance of the United Nations in dealing with pressing questions, and the need to respect the provisions of the U.N. Charter. They agreed that in the aggravated international situation, cooperation between neighboring states is especially important, and came out for continued contacts at all levels between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They also expressed themselves in favour of intensified economic cooperation, and discussed cooperation in environmental protection, particularly in cases of pollution going beyond state borders. They agreed that conditions must be created for these issues to be taken up without delay by experts. Minister Chnoupek asked for the speediest effective measures against the release of toxic substances into border waters on the Austrian side.

The ministers exchanged notes confirming the creation of internal prerequisites for an agreement on the handling of matters in connection with nuclear installations to come into effect. It was agreed that also in the future, humanitarian questions will be solved in the spirit of all provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Erwin Lanc regarded their talks as a contribution to detente and cooperation in Europe, the joint communique said.

Lanc Interviewed

AU311535 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Interview given by Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc to Austrian radio and television reporter Erich Macho in Prague; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Macho] Mr Minister, how would you sum up your 2-day visit here in Prague?

[Lanc] It is still too early to sum up the visit. The visit up to this point: an open, constructive talk, in some points some progress toward reconciling different positions, less so regarding some other points.

[Macho] On which points was some progress made, and where was no progress made?

[Lanc] I think on certain bilateral issues -- the lower part of the Danube, the Hainburg border power plant, the Hungarian-Czechoslovak joint power plant project -- talks will obviously get underway after being stagnant in the past, and the same goes for questions such as protection of plants [threatened by pollution] and scientific-technological cooperation. On other issues, such as, for example, short-term visas, there does not seem to be any hope for the time being.

Ends Visit

LD301913 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left this evening. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other ministry officials. Erwin Lanc told a CTK correspondent that the talks were conducted in a very g-od atmosphere, full of openness and trust, as has become a habit between the two countries. A fruitful exchange of views took place in relation to bilateral relations as well as to international political problems. The first steps have been taken to solve problems concerning common borders, power stations on the Danube, and other issues of common interest.

NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Jakes Receives Ruiz

LD301518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] A delegation of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua, led by Henry Ruiz, of its national leadership, commander of the revolution, and minister of planning, today ended its friendly working visit in our country and left Czechoslovakia.

In the course of talks with a Czechoslovak delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the representatives of the two parties informed each other about the situation in their countries and about the topical tasks in strengthening and developing society. They also exchanged views on the current development of the international situation and assessed the opportunities of the further deepening of mutual cooperation. Both sides resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the reactionary circles of the United States towards the countries of Central America, and the plans and actions against free Nicaragua and all democratic, progressive, and national-liberation forces in the world. The representatives of the CPCZ expressed full solidarity with and all-round support for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people for the right to a free and independent development, for a happy life of the people of Nicaragua.

The representatives of both parties expressed determination further to deepen and strengthen mutual relations between the parties and peoples of Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of the ideas of democracy, progress, and world peace.

Anti-Nicaraguan Acts Condemned

LD301801 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Government and the people resolutely condemned the escalation of aggressive acts against Nicaragua, which increasingly have the character of an undeclared war, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry said in a statement released here Friday.

The statement said the damaging of the Soviet ship Lugansk and the ships of other nations are a piratical act of hostile forces which try to undermine Nicaragua's economy, and added that these barbarous attacks would be impossible without the support of certain U.S. circles. The mining of Nicaraguan ports threatens free maritime navigation and the nature and extent of these acts show that the USA is responsible for them. These acts run counter to the U.N. General Assembly resolution, confirming the duty of all states to refrain from the use or threat of force, the statement said.

The U.S. slanderous campaign is intended to deprive Nicaragua of broad international support and impede preparations for democratic elections in November.

The statement expressed Czechoslovakia's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group for a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict, as well as for efforts voiced in the action plan of Latin American states, adopted in Quito in January. The statement expressed also full solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, and the conviction that all other countries will condemn organizers of hostile acts against Nicaragua.

NICARAGUAN TU DELEGATION PRESS CONFERENCE

LD312237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] At a press conference in Prague today, Czechoslovak journalists met with members of the delegation of the Sandinist Center of Working People of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Alan Celario, national secretary of its executive committee, at the close of their stay in Czechoslovakia.

The aim of the visit was to extend and sign a document concerning cooperation between the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Sandinist Center of the Working People of the Republic of Nicaragua. The representatives of both trade union organizations expressed agreement in their standpoint toward the current international political situation, which is extremely tense mainly because of the policy of the United States Administration. The representatives of the Nicaraguan trade unions informed our journalists about their main tasks, which include the preparation of the international peace conference of trade unionists, which is to take place in their country.

Cooperation Document

LD012337 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] The delegation of the Sandinist Center of the Working People of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Alan Celario, its national secretary, today left Prague for Managua.

The delegation was seen off by Miroslav Spaniel, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, and by other trade union officials. During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation signed a document on cooperation between the Central Trade Union Council and the Sandinist Center of the Working People. It provides for training officials of Nicaraguan trade unions in Czechoslovakia.

LENART, OTHERS RECEIVE DEPARTING USSR ENVOY

AU011529 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] In connection with the end of his diplomatic mission, Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was received this Monday [27 March] in Bratislava by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL). Likewise, the Soviet diplomat was received by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR); Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary; and Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak National Council. The top SSR representatives thanked Aleksandr Botvin for his personal share in deepening the all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and consolidating the friendship and alliance between the people of the two countries. They appraised his contribution to the development of cooperation among the peoples, for the benefit of social progress and for preserving world peace.

JOINT SCIENCE COMMISSION WITH USSR ENDS SESSION

AU270606 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 22 Mar (CTK) -- The constituent session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Social Sciences concluded this Thursday [22 March] in Prague. It was attended by Miloslav Dockal, PCPZ Central Committee department head and by other representatives of our political and public life. Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Marat Kuznetsov, councillor-ambassador of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR; and Yuriy Skliarov, chief editor of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, were also present.

The chairmen of the two parts of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Social Sciences -- Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and Academician Sergey Tikhvinskiy -- signed a protocol at the conclusion of the session. Among other things, the protocol states that, during their 3-day deliberations, the members of the Czechoslovak and the Soviet part of the commission dealt with topical issues of the social sciences and with the most significant trends in the joint research of Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists. They also discussed the plan of problems and topics in the cooperation of CSSR and USSR scientific institutions for the years 1984 and 1985, and for the period up to 1990. They dealt with the theoretical problems connected with improving the mechanism of national economic management and planning, and with the scientific papers on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism; they unanimously approved the statute of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Social Sciences. They also agreed on the realization of bilateral interdisciplinary research in the sphere of further improving social relationships under the conditions of advanced socialism, peace, and international security and in the sphere of further enhancing the role of scientific-technological progress in the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the CSSR and USSR.

The same day a working meeting of the aktiv of prominent figures of social science from party working places and from the working places of academies and university-level institutions with Academician Petr Fedoseyev took place in the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Prague; the meeting was chaired by Academician Zdenek Snitil.

The contents of its deliberations were primarily oriented toward exchanging the experience acquired by the social sciences of the USSR and CSSR in elaborating the topical issues of building and perfecting advanced socialism, and also toward ensuring the specific tasks that followed from the constituent session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Social Sciences.

MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

LD021021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow Gorkom headed by secretary Igor Ponomarev arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit. During their 5-day visit, the Soviet guests will familiarize themselves in more detail with the development and construction of Prague and with party work on large construction sites in Prague.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BELGRADE

LD021015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the PCPZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City CPPZ Central Committee left for Belgrade today at the invitation of the city committee of the LCY. On the agenda of the 4-day visit is a bilateral exchange of experiences from party political work in both capitals.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER URBAN LEAVES FOR ALGERIA

LD302013 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban left here Friday for Algiers at the head of a Czechoslovak (?delegation) to the 7th session of the Algerian-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

ASSEMBLY WORKS ON ECONOMY, ROADS, LABOR ACCORDS

AU271351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

["(ZVE)"-signed report]

[Excerpts] Prague, 21 Mar -- The CSSR Government report on the fulfillment of the government's programmatic declaration was discussed this Wednesday (21 Mar), the first day of their 12th joint session, by the deputies of the two chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly. In his concluding statement at the session, Comrade Lubomir Strougal acquainted the deputies with the work done to specify this year's plan tasks more precisely, with a view to enhancing the dynamics of their efficiency, and with the progress and plans of preparing the concept of the CSSR's long-term socioeconomic development up to 1995. He devoted considerable attention to the further improvement of national economic management, which will be oriented toward rapid technical advance, rationalization and intensification, and the growth of performance in the national economy. He thanked the deputies for the suggestions and ideas they had expressed in their statements and assured them that they would be utilized in the government's further activity.

Further Agenda

The deputies then approved the draft of the government amendment on the law on surface communications, which was explained by Vladimir Blazek, CSSR minister of transportation. He said that the purpose of the amendment was to make it possible to react more flexibly to the new conditions in building, rebuilding, administering, and maintaining surface communications, and also to more efficiently implement the principle of our state transportation policy and the concept of developing the transportation system. The new legal adjustment emphasizes the protection of highways; it introduces stricter criteria for the responsibility of highway administrators for damage, and it sets down the general duty of the communications administrators for removing defects in road surfaces. The government amendment was seconded by the joint speakers, Ladislav Mraz (Chamber of Nations) and Jiri Skrivan (Chamber of People).

The deputies concluded their deliberations by discussing the government proposal to the Federal Assembly on the texts of accords, the recommendation, and the protocol adopted at the 68th session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in 1982, together with the stand adopted by the CSSR Government. In his substantiating statement, Comrade Miloslav Boda stated that Accord No 157 has significance only for states that have a high degree of manpower migration. Only a small number of foreign workers are employed in the CSSR, mostly in order to deepen or expand their professional qualification. Their status is governed by bilateral intergovernmental agreements. That is why the government does not recommend the ratification of the accord. In the same way, the government does not recommend ratification of accord No 158, which concerns the reasons for terminating employment by the employer. Czechoslovak law provides for a far wider protection of our working people than is required by the accord. Following the reports of the speakers, Deputies Zdenka Ridka (Chamber of Nations), and Margita Obzerova (Chamber of People), the deputies expressed their agreement with the stand adopted by the CSSR Government.

The joint session of the Federal Assembly Chambers continues on Thursday.

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS YIELD TRADE INCREASE

LD301512 Prague CTK in English 1321 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague, [no date as received](CTK) -- Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover has risen by 18 per cent since 1980, mainly due to trade with the socialist countries. Good results also include a surplus in trade with non-socialist countries and gradual restoration of external balance.

It was proved again in the past period that cooperation with the socialist countries secures stability of the Czechoslovak economy. The socialist countries' share in Czechoslovak foreign trade has risen to 68 per cent due to the increases in goods exchange with the biggest partners -- the Soviet Union, the GDR and Poland.

Czechoslovak economic relations with advanced capitalist states have not always been satisfactory at the beginning of the 1980's. Czechoslovakia comes up against a variety of limits and discriminatory measures on the capitalist market. Despite this, the previous stagnation in Czechoslovak trade with non-socialist countries has been overcome and trade rose by 2 per cent. The main partners are traditionally the FRG and Austria, but trade has also risen with Sweden, Italy, France, Spain and other countries.

Just as other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia is permanently interested in the promotion of economic relations with countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Trade has risen in the past period especially with Syria, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq and Egypt. Bigger possibilities than exploited exist, for instance, in relations with India, Algeria, Tunisia, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

Czechoslovakia launched an experiment last year -- new forms of relations between production and foreign trade. In the present system, foreign trade is concentrated in economically and organizationally independent foreign trade corporations. In the experiment, several selected manufacturing organizations export their products directly. This applies to some engineering products, music instruments, etc. The results will be assessed next year and used as basis for decision about the most suitable set-up of Czechoslovak foreign trade after 1985.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF PRIVATE GROWERS ATTACKED

AU290856 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Mar 84 p 2

["FG"-signed report: "Effectively Against Illicit Enrichment"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- The 25th meeting of the Slovak National Council's Agriculture and Food Committee was held in Bratislava yesterday. Among other things, the deputies discussed a report on the fulfillment of tasks arising from Resolution No 15 of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic of 19 January 1983 in the sectors run by the Slovak Ministries of Agriculture and Food and of Forestry and Water Economy. Resolution No 15 concerns the problems of illicit enrichment and a more effective penalization of property and other property-related benefits originating from dishonest sources.

The deputies noted that reserves lie first and foremost in the quality and effectiveness of control, with the united agricultural cooperatives' auditing commissions being the weakest element in the control system of the Slovak agriculture and food sector. That is why a large part of the current discussion preceding the 10th nationwide congress of united agricultural cooperatives should be devoted to enhancing the powers of the united agricultural cooperatives' auditing commissions and to making them equal partners of the cooperatives' managements.

While discussing damage to property in the socialist sector and unlawful enrichment, the deputies spoke, among other things, about the unhealthy and downright harmful entrepreneurial aspirations of some pseudogardeners and small growers who, because of inadequate control exercised by national committees, escape taxation, violate regulations by their excessive and virtually uncontrollable consumption of fuels and energy, and who, in short, illicitly enrich themselves. It is necessary to effectively forestall this activity, because it runs counter to existing laws and to the ethics of a socialist society.

BRIEFS

COLOTKA VISITS TRENCIN DISTRICT -- Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, premier of the Slovak government, in the Trencin District today acquainted himself with securing this year's tasks in industrial branches. He visited the national enterprise Merina Trencin, where he inspected the production in the prespinning and weaving rooms, and an exhibition of fabrics. Comrade Peter Colotka saw examples of the innovation program of Slovak and some Czech furniture-making enterprises, which are part of a collection being offered to the Soviet Union next year. In the economic production unit Chirana Stara Tura, he praised the high level of electronic medical apparatus. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 31 Mar 84 LD]

STOPH RECEIVES USSR RAILWAYS MINISTER 27 MARCH

AU290852 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [27 March] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister for railways, who is in the GDR for talks. The meeting, which took place in a spirit of complete agreement, centered on questions of further deepening all-round fraternal cooperation in accordance with the agreements concluded during the friendship visit of the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May 1983. During the talk, the importance of a precisely functioning transportation sector as a linking element for the cooperation of the two countries' national economies was stressed as well as its role in handling foreign trade goods transportation and passenger traffic.

The meeting was attended by Otto Arndt, GDR minister for transportation, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

MITTAG DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PZPR'S STROKA

LD301345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN) -- There has been significant progress in the relations between the SED and the PZPR, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. This was stated in Berlin on Friday during a talk between Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Alfred Stroka, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee's Education and Science Department.

In the course of the friendly talk, Guenter Mittag informed the Polish guests about the further implementation of the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress (1981), particularly on the accelerated development of science and technology and the swift application of the latest scientific discoveries to material production.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD312137 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin 31 March -- A delegation of the PUWP CC led by deputy head of the PUWP CC Department of Science and Education Alfred Stroka has ended its visit to the GDR. The delegation was received by Political Bureau member and secretary of the national Socialist Unity Party of Germany SED CC Guenter Mittag who informed members of the delegation about actual results of GDR's economic strategy adopted at the 10th SED Congress. Both sides stressed the great significance of talks held by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker in Poland last August for further expansion of cooperation between the PUWP and the SED and between Poland and the GDR. The PUWP delegation's visit to the GDR was aimed at getting acquainted with methods of control over processes of applied research mostly with regard to micro-electronics and industrial robots.

HOMANN MEETS WITH GUINEA INTERIM PRESIDENT

LD311727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Conakry, 31 Mar (ADN) -- On Saturday in Conakry, Guinea's interim president, Dr Louis Lansana Beavogui, received Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

In the talk the GDR politician outlined the GDR's policy, which is aimed at peace, disarmament and reducing international tensions. The common stance of the GDR and Guinea represents a good basis for the further development of stable and friendly relations between the two states. He expressed the GDR's desire to further develop the wide-ranging cooperation with Guinea, in accordance with the potential of both states.

Dr Louis Lansana Beavogui praised the GDR's consistent attitude toward the struggle of the Guinean people for freedom, independence, and social progress, and stressed the traditionally friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples. He expressed his certainty that the friendship and cooperation would continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries and, beyond that, in the interests of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and reducing international tensions.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TOURE DEATH

AU290905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- As Radio Conakry reported on Tuesday [27 March] Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, has died.

On this occasion Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of condolence to Dr Lansana Beavogui, Central Committee Politburo member of the Democratic Party of Guinea and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea:

It is with a feeling of deep emotion that I received the news of the death of Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Together with the people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the GDR mourns over the loss of a great revolutionary and eminent statesman to whom a lasting place is due in the history of the struggle for the national independence and social progress of his country, for consolidating peace and cooperation among all peoples.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR people, I convey my sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolences to the members of the Politburo of the Democratic Party of Guinea, to the friendly Guinea people, and particularly to the family of the distinguished deceased.

FELFE MEETS WITH PCI'S IOTTI 30 MARCH

LD301613 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Friday in Berlin the member of the directorate of the Italian Communist Party Leonilde Iotti, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, for a comprehensive exchange of views on the policy of both parties, particularly on their activities for securing peace and improving the international situation.

They agreed that redoubled efforts are needed from all peace forces in order to stop the escalation of arms and to bring about a change to disarmament and detente.

In this task, the cooperation of all communist and workers' parties, of all those interested in preserving peace, is particularly important.

Both sides affirmed the firm will of the SED and the PCI to continue to deepen the relations between the two parties in the spirit of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Enrico Berlinguer in December 1983. Leonilde Iotti passed on cordial greetings from Enrico Berlinguer to Erich Honecker, which Werner Felfe reciprocated on behalf of Erich Honecker.

The Italian politician had on the same day a meeting with People's Chamber deputies representing the GDR women's federation, Democratic Women's League of Germany. In the afternoon she was due to visit Dresden.

Sindermann Sees Off Iotti

LD311505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Dresden, 31 Mar (ADN) -- Mrs Leonilde Iotti, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, ended her several-day visit in the GDR today. She was seen off at Dresden-Klotzsche Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

MARGOT HONECKER OPPOSES CONDEMNATION OF YOUTH

LD311501 Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (DPA) -- GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker has spoken against the condemnation of young people who have different political views. Margot Honecker is the wife of state and party leader Erich Honecker.

The Information Bureau West reported today that the minister said in a speech that "problems" that individual young people have should not be prematurely judged as "politically unclear," Opinions and views and questions and problems which are of concern to the individual should not be encountered "intolerantly." "Deficiencies in political clarity" must be removed "by making things clearer." Yet it is important "to be firm in one's principles when faced with false views, well-worn questions put again and again by our opponents, which are then repeated without any thougnt."

CHURCH PEACE GROUP MEMBERS SENTENCED TO PRISON

LD261138 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Mar (DPA) -- Four members of church peace groups in Potsdam were sentenced last week to terms of imprisonment ranging from 8 to 20 months. It was learned in West Berlin on Monday that the members concerned are the 29-year-old ambulance driver Roland Radow and the 22-year-old hospital worker Tobias Philipp, and Vera Kubris and Alexander Arnold. They were sentenced for "disturbance of state or social activity" (Paragraph 214 of the GDR Penal Code) and "riotous assembly" (Paragraph 217).

All of them were arrested in November in connection with protests by peace groups against the intended missile deployment in East and West. Radow and Philipp attended a public campaign of silence for peace at the Platz der Nationen in Potsdam; the others had called for an hour of silence first in the churches and later at places of work. Frau Kubris and Arnold wore a sticker with the slogan "I am silent for peace."

USSR STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN BAYBAKOV VISITS

Gives Energy Lecture

LD301423 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, is giving a lecture at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov is speaking about oil and hydrocarbon production. Andras Fayer reports:

Academician Baybakov spoke first about the questions of energy policy. He stressed that the chemical and biological use of oil has to be increased, while its energetic use has to be decreased. He also spoke about the new technologies used in the Soviet Union in oil and gas production, giving interesting details for specialists on secondary and tertiary exploitation of gas and oil fields.

Discusses Economic Cooperation

LD311817 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI) -- Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Planning Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from March 26 to 31. As chairman of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Planning, Nikolay Baybakov attended the session of the committee, and then held talks with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office. The two politicians surveyed major issues of economic cooperation from 1986 to 1990, and held discussions on Soviet deliveries of energy carriers and raw materials and Hungarian deliveries of processed goods and farm produce. It was stated that bilateral trade must be further developed on the basis of former cooperation, with due regard to the possibilities and requirements of both countries. It was emphasized that the further deepening of economic cooperation must be primarily based on new specialization and cooperation deals.

On Friday [30 March] Nikolay Baybakov held cordial and friendly talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and Ferenc Havasi, member of the PC and secretary of the CC.

Nikolay Baybakov met Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi and held a lecture at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the latest scientific achievements in oil and natural gas production and utilization.

Nikolay Baybakov left Budapest on Saturday. Present at his departure at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport were Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO POLAND 31 MARCH

LD311849 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 31 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), paid a visit to Poland from March 28 to 31 on the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

Sandor Gaspar visited and met trade union activists at the technical textile factory in Zyrardow, the HCP machine factory in Poznan, and the trade union training centre in Jachranka.

On Saturday Sandor Gaspar met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. Sandor Gaspar returned to Hungary Saturday afternoon.

Sees Polish "Regeneration"

LD311006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw -- The full normalization of the situation in Poland is in the interest of the socialist countries and the entire progressive workers movement. This was said by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions when he held a press conference in the Polish capital. Sandor Gaspar expressed his conviction that Polish society would emerge from the crisis regenerated. The president of the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions was invited by the PZPR, and during the visit he met the leaders and activists of the new Polish trade union movement.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEADER INTERVIEWED

LD311910 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 84

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with Zhu Rongji, vice minister of the PRC State Economic Commission, and leader of visiting PRC delegation, by Jozef Szabo; time and place not given; Zhu Rongji's answers in Chinese with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Szabo] First of all, how do you judge the results of the Budapest discussions?

[Zhu] The Chinese economic delegstion conducted successful discussions in Hungary. We held open and honest exchanges of views. Our objective was to strengthen our economic relations. Concrete results have also been achieved, in which, beyond the discussions, a role was also played by the fact that we were able to visit industrial and agricultural plants, that we were able to acquaint ourselves with the Hungarian economy. We have reached an agreement -- and this we laid down in a protocol as well -- with Ikarus; but I could also speak of other similar agreements. It is our conviction that with this current visit, new possibilities have opened up for the widening of economic relations.

[Szabo] Let me put to you another kind of question. Today China has economic relations with more and more countries, including the most developed countries: Japan, the countries of Western Europe. I wonder how Hungary, which is a medium-developed country, can find her place on the Chinese market.

[Zhu] We pursue an economic policy that is internally flexible and externally open. We do indeed have relations with many countries. Last year we bought 600, and this year 1,000, of the more significant items from foreign partners. Next year there will be 1,500 items on the shopping list, and always from countries that are able to offer more favorable conditions, more advantageous products than others. Our experiences show that the Raba, the Ikarus and other Hungarian enterprises as well, can appear on the Chinese market with competitive products. We are ready to buy in Hungary, to make deals that are advantageous to both sides. There are still many possibilities.

[Szabo] Finally, I would like to ask if the Chinese side is satisfied with the dynamics of the economic relations.

[Zhu] Development is really fast. Last year the volume of our relations grew by 80 percent compared to the previous year. This year the growth is 30 percent. But in mid-course we might even go beyond this level. Now we wish to carry out the reconstruction of several hundred thousand plants. In the reconstructions we naturally wish to rely basically on our own strength, but at the same time also on the best foreign achievements. For this purpose we must get to know the best foreign technologies, including the Hungarian ones. We are also pleased to see Hungarian experts in China so that they can learn for themselves on the spot. If we get to know each other better, our cooperation could also expand. This is the objective served by the current visit of our delegation to Hungary.

MEMBERS OF JEWISH UNDERGROUND ARRESTED

TA270959 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Mar 84 p 2

[Report by Dan 'Ofri]

[Text] The Hungarian authorities have arrested members of the Jewish underground movement "Shalom" which operates in Budapest, the Hungarian capital. The arrests followed the publication of a manifesto in which members of the group criticized the leaders of the Jewish establishment in Hungary for ignoring the issue of Soviet weapons held by the Arabs which are aimed against Israel.

The existence of this group -- which calls itself the "Independence Peace Movement" -- was reported this week by A HET TUKRE ("WEEKLY MIRROR"), a Hungarian-language magazine published in Israel. The Israeli magazine bases its report on its correspondent in Budapest (whose name is not revealed). It points out that the group, whose members have recently been arrested, includes several dozen young Jewish intellectuals. The members of the Jewish underground movement, who usually meet in t..e "Duna Corso" cafe in Budapest, issued a manifesto about 2 months ago which was smuggled out of Hungary.

The authors of the manifesco argued in it that the leaders of the Jewish establishment in Hungary had signed a joint declaration with leaders of other religious denominations in Hungary against "U.S. imperialism that threatens world peace." The manifesto claimed that the leaders of the Jewish community in Budapest had no right to sign, on behalf of Hungarian Jewry, a unilateral declaration" that ignores the role of Soviet weapons held by Arabs who are plotting to annihilate Israel."

The Hungarian-language magazine further reports that the number of Jews who want to emigrate to Israel but are denied exit permits has recently increased. The applications to emigrate to Israel are rejected with various excuses in contravention of the Helsinki convention, of which Hungary is a signatory, A HET TUKRE writes.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL RELEASES KOVACS FROM POST

LD301338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] The Presidential Council has convened the National Assembly for next Thursday. The government has proposed to discuss in the parliament the bill dealing with the constitutional legal council, the modification of the law on people's control, and the proposal on the program of public education and higher education.

The Presidential Council has accepted a decree of legal force on the modernization of the system of direction of social security. According to this, as of 1 July these tasks will be carried out by the National Social Security Chief Directorate under the direct supervision of the government. At the session of the Presidential Council Imre Kovacs was released from his post in the Central People's Control Committee because of his other assignment, and secretary of the Communist Youth League Sandor Szoradi was elected as his successor.

Parliament To Meet 12 April

LD301912 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI) -- At its Friday session, the Hungarian Presidential Council convened the parliament for April 12, Thursday, 10 A.M. On the proposal of the Council of Ministers, parliament is to discuss a bill on the Constitutional Council, amendment of the Law on People's Control, and a report on the long-term programme of public and higher education.

The Presidential Council adopted a law decree on streamlining the management system of social insurance. Although since 1950 the function has been successfully fulfilled by the trade unions, the increasing number of policy-holders has made it necessary to transfer the job, from July 1, 1984, to the competence of the National Social Insurance Directorate. State direction will be assisted by a national social [word indistinct] council to be formed as a self-governing body with the participation of trade unions and other representative organizations. The Presidential Council made decisions on decorations to be awarded on the anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, and on personal matters.

New State Responsibilities

LD301919 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI) -- Under a decree of the Presidential Council social insurance and labour safety will be the responsibility of the state from July 1. Since 1950, social insurance has been the responsibility of the trade unions as only wage-earners, trade union members in practice, were effected. Today, however, the entire society is affected, and legal redress is on the increase. Labour safety was also the responsibility of trade unions.

The new decree aims at separating the state from interests. Authority will be taken over by state organizations, and trade unions and other social organizations will be more important in protecting interests with more representation.

The social insurance general directorate and the labour safety general inspectorate of SZOT (Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions) will be supervised by the Council of Ministers. A national social insurance council is to be founded, with representatives of the institutes of interest representation and trade unions. The council will submit proposals on social insurance, opinion on the planned measures of the social insurance general directorate and coordinate the interests of the various stratas. The council will be self-governing and elect its own officials.

The streamlining of social insurance will not include changes in insurance and officers of the organization, and united state management [will] not influence the role of trade unions and other interest representations.

U.S. OFFICIAL CITED ON EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS

LD310720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Maksymilian Berezowski report]

[Text] The actual worth of the Reagan administration's assurances that East-West relations have improved has been confirmed once again in a speech by Allen Wallis, under secretary for economic affairs. He delivered a report to the House of Representatives, which was supposed to deal with the current state of financial and trade relations between East and West. Actually his speech was entirely devoted to the policy of restrictions vis-a-vis the socialist states, particularly the USSR and Poland.

Although he denied that the United States had declared economic war against these countries, Wallis dwelt exclusively with the credit and trade obstacles, adding that the Reagan administration would like to maximize the participation of the other Western states. Wallis admitted that they are not keeping pace with the United States, but added that even symbolic actions are favorably considered in Washington.

Wallis reminded the congressmen of the actions against Poland. In his opinion, the most damage had been done by the credit restrictions. Presently, the effect of the U.S. rupture of trade agreements with Poland is being examined. Wallis quoted calculations made in Warsaw and stated with satisfaction that thanks to the restrictions, Poland has suffered losses of about $10 billion. As is the local habit, he added that only the government had suffered.

The U.S. under secretary of state admitted that his administration is not in a position to undermine the economies of socialist states. But that does not stop further attempts to damage them. Basically, the high official representative of the Reagan administration made yet another vow of confrontation.

ZHIVKOV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 2 APRIL

Gwiazda Previews Visit

LD242232 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 24 March -- In connection with the forthcoming visit to this country by a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov, RZECZPOSPOLITA daily asked Poland's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda about the priorities of the Polish side during economic talks to be held in the course of the visit.

"I am not forejudging the matter, but I think that cooperation between our two countries in the field of motor industry can be one of the main subjects," said Gwiazda. "We know that Bulgarians have spare production capacities. Poland, on the other hand, is making plans to start production of successors to the [word indistinct] 1,500 and Fiat 126P cars. Poland also takes into consideration possibilities of cooperation in production of trucks and buses," Minister Gwiazda went on.

Asked whether the talks will embrace Bulgaria's possible participation in completing some of the mothballed investment projects in this country, Deputy Minister Gwiazda stated that [words indistinct] on a joint completion of the ball bearing factory in Poznan are advanced. We will also jointly aim to better use production capacities of our industry while producing goods which require the so-called hard currency inputs," he added.

Talks Viewed

LD011449 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 1 Apr 84

[By PAP political commentator]

[Text] Warsaw 1 April -- The visit of the delegation from the fraternal Bulgaria will doubtless be a significant step on the road of the development of relations and the consolidation of all-round Polish-Bulgarian cooperation, will add to the integration of the states of the socialist community. For the two countries form durable links and are active members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. What links them is the unity of targets and interests. This concerns both the bilateral relations and the assessment of the international situation and undertakings in foreign policy. The forthcoming Polish-Bulgarian talks here will undoubtedly manifest the united stand for both countries towards threats from the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

During the talks the state will be assessed of the implementation of the decisions taken in the course of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit in Sofia, May 1982. It should be stressed that after that visit relations between our parties and states developed considerably.

Problems of economic cooperation will undoubtedly make a major topic of the talks. The complimentary character of the economies of the two countries and mutual attractiveness as partners of trade exchange is a promoting factor. Both countries are interested in long-range planning of cooperation and economic and scientific-technical ties. There exist, for example, considerable possibilities to widen co-production and specialization in the machine, shipbuilding, power and electronic industries and in farming.

Jaruzelski Interviewed

LD010942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] In connection with the expected visit to Poland by Todor Zhivkov, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski gave an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. Speaking of the situation in our country, Jaruzelski stressed that there is no area of life in Poland where progress to a lesser or greater degree has not been made but, at the same time, there is no area which cannot do with more progress. The main task of the party, he said, is to strengthen the ties with the working class and to regain the impaired confidence. Today it is more difficult to gain this confidence than in the past, and in order for a single word of ours to be believed, Jaruzelski stated, we have to do 10 concrete deeds.

Zhivkov Interviewed

AU290709 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 March Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Marian Kraszewski, deputy editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU. Our first party and state leader had a talk with the Polish journalist and granted TRYBUNA LUDU an interview on his forthcoming official and friendly visit to Poland at the head of a Bulgarian party-state delegation.

Jaruzelski Welcomes Zhivkov

LD021016 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0855 GMT on 2 April begins a live relay from Okecie Airport in Warsaw to cover the arrival of BCP General Secretary Todor Zhivkov. The announcer says that Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jabolonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Edward Kowalczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Poland; and Bulgarian experts working Poland are present at the airport.

At 0858 GMT the announcer says that the aircraft has just landed. Zhivkov disembarks and embraces Jaruzelski. Zhivkov is followed by other members of the Bulgarian delegation including Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the Council of State; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

The national anthems of Poland and Bulgaria are played at 0904 GMT after which Zhivkov inspects the guard of honor. The announcer then describes how Zhivkov accompanied by Jaruzelski and Jablonski, is introduced to members of the government and of the diplomatic corps.

At 1917 GMT the announcer says that Zhivkov and Jaruzelski depart in the first car in the motorcade. The live relay ends at 0919 GMT.

WFTU'S GASPAR MEETS TU DELEGATES, JARUZELSKI

LD311847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar has ended his 4-day visit to Poland. He had a meeting today with representatives of the leaderships of several dozen national trade union organizations. Speaking about the attitude of the international trade union movement toward the new trade unions in Poland, Sandor Gaspar stressed that among its overwhelming majority there have been important changes recently in the assessment of the problems of Polish trade unions. This consists primarily in acknowledging that Solidarity was not a trade union. West European trade union opinion, Sandor Gaspar stated, is not in any case unanimous. A considerable section of it, the cautious and moderate section, now feels jointly responsible for Solidarity, which it supported, leading to a situation in which it was necessary to introduce martial law. There is, however, another group in the Western trade union movement, Sandor Gaspar, the Hungarian political and trade union activist, said, which is not in sympathy with socialism and which has used the events in Poland for its antisocialist aims. This is, however, a minority, which we regard as our enemy, whereas the first group is sometimes only our ideological opponent. This is an important differentiation, Sandor Gaspar stressed.

At the end of the visit the WFTU chairman was received by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PCI DELEGATION CONCLUDES WARSAW VISIT 29 MARCH

LD300219 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw 29 March -- A delegation of Italian Communist Party visited Warsaw on March 26-29 at the invitation from the PUWP CC.

During the meetings and talks, both sides exchanged reports and assessments of international problems and the situations of their parties and countries. The two sides stressed their concern over the rise in international tension and the necessity to take actions to promote detente, disarmament and peace.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER DIES IN CAR ACCIDENT

LD311730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] According to PAP, Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, died in road accident before noon today. The accident happened in (Guzd) near Kielce, where the car carrying the minister skidded and crashed head-on into an approaching tanker truck. Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec and his driver were killed on the spot.

FOREIGN CURRENCY LAW GOES INTO EFFECT 31 MARCH

LD302303 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- Poland's law on "foreign currency regulations", to regulate foreign currency traffic for legal as well as natural persons, will come into effect March 31. The law was meant to put in order the dispersed legislation on the issue, and practically it entails no changes in the majority of to-date norms.

Under the law, the Polish zloty also comes under the term of foreign currency when it is the subject of exchange between (?home) and foreign persons [words indistinct] whether a natural person is considered a Polish person or a foreign one is not determined by the citizenship of origin but by the place of residence.

A foreign person is a person who lives outside Poland even if he has a Polish passport but is (?economically) tied with the place of his residence. Meanwhile, a Polish citizen who stayed abroad as a tourist or visited his family is not considered a foreign person.

Foreign persons during their stay in Poland are obliged to exchange a definite amount of foreign currency into Polish zlotys and to cover all costs of their stay with the officially exchanged Polish currency. The obligatory amount of exchange is set at fifteen U.S. dollars for foreigners arriving to Poland and five U.S. dollars for Poles who reside permanently abroad and are in possession of consular passports.

This obligation does not cover children up to sixteen years or persons arriving to Poland for permanent stay, persons (?with) diplomatic or official passports, persons who have merits for the development of cooperation with Poland, persons arriving at the invitation of state or social bodies or to work or study in this country. People drawing incomes from their share in Polonian enterprises are also exempt from this requirement.

Covering by foreign persons of the costs of their stay in Poland with other currency than zlotys coming from official exchange is prohibited. And so are any other forms of exchange of foreign currency (?except) in the authorized banks. Polish persons cannot sell zlotys to foreign persons. Also, borrowing to a foreign person over four thousand zlotys is defined as an offence.

Regulations are still in force according to which Polish citizens' money on foreign currency "A" (?accounts) at home remitted before October 14, 1982, can be disposed (?in a) limited way.

Poles can be granted foreign currency quotas (up to four hundred U.S. dollars and in justified cases up to one thousand U.S. dollars) before they go abroad. Separate permissions can be also granted for the import of medicines, prostheses, as well as tools and raw materials for craftsmen.

RISE IN GAS, OIL COST CAUSES TAXI FARE INCREASE

Diesel Oil Price Unchanged

LD311755 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] The Prices Office announces that gasoline prices are to increase beginning tomorrow. Thus Gasoline-94 will cost Z50 per liter instead of Z40; Gasoline-78 will be Z42 per liter instead of Z34.

Manufacturers of oil products are increasing the prices for oil and engine lubricants at the same rate. The price of diesel oil, used mainly in agriculture, motor transportation of goods, and construction, remains unchanged.

The need for the increase in gasoline prices is caused mainly by the continually increasing demand, owing to the constant increase in the number of cars, accompanied by the impossibility of stepping up oil imports. In the last 3 years the number of cars has increased by 35 percent while oil imports remained unchanged. In these conditions it is imperative to restrict the increase in demand for gasoline by the use of various means, both of an administrative nature such as rationed sales and an economic nature in the form of price increases. The present increase in gasoline prices will not cause price increases for goods transportation in socialized trade. Prices for bus tickets, municipal and long-distance transportation, will not alter either.

Increase Effective 1 April

LD311839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] In connection with the gasoline price increase the Supreme Council of Associations of Private Transport has announced that as of tomorrow new fares will be introduced for passenger and luggage taxis. The fares are as follows: passenger taxis Z15 per kilometer instead of Z12; and luggage taxis Z35 per kilogram instead of Z30. The new fares will be charged on the principles previously applied by way of tariffs, which should be displayed for passengers to see, and which should be available for inspection as customers wish.

ZSL CONGRESS ENDS 30 MARCH; OFFICIALS ELECTED

LD301553 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 29/30 [date as received] March -- The 9th Congress of the United Peasant Party wound up its four-day debates here today with the adoption of the documents of basic importance for the future of the party: the ideological declaration, the programme and statutes, resolutions and appeals.

In a secret ballot held on Wednesday, the congress elected the new authorities of the party: The Central Committee and the Chief Auditing Commission and the Chief Party Court. The new Central Committee elected its authorities on Thursday, at its first plenary meeting.

The last day debates of the congress were attended by Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat and members of the leadership of the Democratic Party. Present were delegations of the 19 peasant parties and organizations taking part in the congress.

The congress plenary discussion continued in the morning. A speech was made by Vice-Premier Szalajda who assured those gathered that the industry would provide agriculture with more means of production.

The congress adopted the ideological declaration with one vote against and one abstention, the UPP Programme -- with three abstentions and the UPP Statute -- with 11 abstentions.

The congress unanimously adopted a string of resolutions and appeals. They deal, inter alia, with the approaching 35th anniversary of the United Peasant Party, the 90th anniversary of the peasant movement and the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Presented were also documents concerning the elections to people's councils, the participation of the UPP in solving the most important socio-economic problems of this country and on the participation of UPP members in the work of the rural self-government.

The gathering issued an appeal for peace and for protecting the world from the threat of war. It also called for protection of the environment.

In a secret ballot, 160 members of the Central Committee were elected, 61 alternate Central Committee members, 53 members of the Chief Auditing Commission and 53 members of the UPP Party Court.

At its first plenary meeting held today the new Central Committee of the party elected its authorities. Franciszek Hawer, Jozef Koziol, Jozef Kukulka and Dominik Ludwiczak were unanimously elected vice-chairmen of the UPP Central Committee.

Kazimierz Kuzub, Roman Mackowski and Kazimierz Olesiak were elected members of the Presidium and secretaries of the UPP Central Committee.

Edward Adamczyk, Boguslaw Droszcz, Czeslaw Jaworski, Zenon Knitter [as received], Krystyna Krzeminska, Rudolf Michalek, Krzysztof Stempien, Boleslaw Struzek, Tadeusz Szelachowski, Andrzej Trzaskalski and Zdzislaw Zambrzycki were elected members of the UPP CC Presidium.

Kazimierz Fortuna was elected member of the UPP CC Secreriat.

The Chief Auditing Commission and the Chief UPP Party Court will elect their authorities later on.

The chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party Roman Malinowski made a speech summing up the congress debates.

Dominik Ludwiczak, born in 1939 at Miroslawki, Poznan Voivodship, runs a farm. He joined the UPP in 1974. Since December 1980 has been member of the UPP Central Committee. The 13th plenary meeting of the UPP CC, in July 1983, elected him member of the UPP CC Presidium.

Jozef Kukulka was born in 1929 at Raczyn, Przemysl Voivodship, to a peasant family. He is associate professor of political sciences and director of the Institute of International Relations at Warsaw Universtity. He joined the UPP in 1949. Since 1980 member of the UPP Central Committee. The 3rd UPP CC Plenum, May 1981, elected him UPP vice-chairman. He has a diplomatic career behind him.

Jozef Koziol was born in 1939 at Szalowa, Nowy Sacz Voivodship, to a peasant family. He joined the UPP in 1959. A graduate from the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw. In November, 1982 he was called to the post of first deputy minister of agriculture and food economy and in December, 1983 - to the post of deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. Since 1981 - member of the Presidium and secretary of the UPP Central Committee.

Franciszek Hawer was born at Gaca, Rzeszow Voivodship. During the war he fought in the ranks of the peasant battalions. Since the 8th UPP Congress of December, 1980 - member of the UPP CC Presidium and, since May, 1981 - UPP CC vice-chairman.

SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES JUNE ELECTIONS

LD310427 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] The SD Central Committee has held its 14th plenum in Warsaw. The session was chaired by Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee. The party's contribution to shaping the political program of Poland and to its socioeconomic development was discussed. Most of the discussion was devoted to the scheduled elections to the people's councils. Attention was drawn to the new democratic formula introduced into the electoral regulations. It was stressed that the political meaning of the elections goes far beyond appointing new people's councils. The primary issue at stake is deepening social consolidation. There were also discussions on housing, education and upbringing, culture, and protection of the environment. Support was voiced for improving principles for the functioning of small-scale production.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI AT PRON COUNCIL SESSION

LD311818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] The tasks facing the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in the electoral campaign for people's councils have been discussed at a session of the PRON National Council. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski took part. The council discussed the draft of PRON's electoral declaration, which contains the program theses for the elections. The tasks facing the movement during the election campaign were presented by PRON General Secretary Professor Marian Orzechowski.

They express appreciation to the authors of the draft declaration and support for its fundamental formulations and suggested courses of action. Nevertheless, members of the National Council submit many observations and opinions related to the document as well as proposals for changes and amplifications in its individual sections. Many proposals are also made in connection with the preparations and organizations of the election campaign. They involve, among other things, the forms and methods of PRON participation in organizing that undertaking and arguments that ought to be applied during the pre-election deliberations.

The second subject debated by the PRON National Council -- apart from the electoral preparations -- was the programmatic and organizational assumptions for the action entitled: The Nation in the School. The council proposed that a collective civic action be organized to increase the material base of education by 20 percent over the next 10 years and to promote the molding and upbringing of the younger generation. It was proposed that a social fund for aid to schools be set up. Its funds would be used to repair and equip school buildings. It was recognized that the electoral campaign for people's councils provides a convenient opportunity to popularize and begin this action.

At the end of its plenary session the National Council adopted the PRON electoral declaration and accepted an appeal for a national action to aid schools.

EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE HELD 28-29 MARCH

LD302233 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- The Polish Episcopate held its 199th plenary conference, presided over by its chairman, Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp, in Warsaw on March 28 and 29. It was preceded by debates of the Episcopate's Main Council.

A communique issued by the Episcopate's press office indicates that ordinary bishops held a session during the debates to adjust the statutes of the episcopal conference to regulations of the new code of canonical law.

The plenary meeting included a secret ballot election by organs of the conference, which -- in accordance with statutes -- is headed by Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp. Krakov Metropolitan Archbishop Cardinal Franciszek Macharski was elected vice-chairman of the conference, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski was elected conference secretary, and Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski was elected deputy.

Communique Broadcast

LD301715 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] We are broadcasting the full communique from the 199th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland.

On 28 and 29 March 1984 the 199th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland took place in Warsaw. It was preceded by a session of the Main Council of the Episcopate held in Warsaw on 13 and 27 March of this year. The conference was chaired by its chairman, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland.

The bishops have conveyed to the holy father words of profound gratitude for the apostolic letter "Salvivici Doloris" and the apostolic exhoration "Redemptionis Bonum." In the first document the holy father dealt with the ancient, but very burning questions of the sense of human suffering, bringing to sharp relief the truth, that suffering experienced in bond with Christ is conducive to the redemption of man. In the second document dedicated to the value and need for monastic life in today's world, the holy father proves that this special kind of calling and life is urgently needed by contemporary people.

The Polish Episcopate has also expressed great joy due to the ties between all bishops, priests, and faithful and the holy father in the act of entrusting to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, conducted in all Catholic churches in the world, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Lord. The Immaculate Heart of Mary will help -- as believed by the pope -- to overcome the danger of evil, which takes root with such ease in the hearts of contemporary men. The evil which already burdens, in its immeasurable consequences, our present day and appears to shut the paths to the future.

In relation to the Year of Redemption coming to and end, the bishops addressed a pastoral letter to the faithful. In this letter they consider the practical meaning of the cross of Christ.

In connection with this letter, the bishops recall sacrificing and tireless defense of the cross by its followers, adults and youth, and call everybody to pray for the cross to remain where it is desired by the faithful. The plenary conference has confirmed the stand adopted by the Main Council in this very important matter, and expressed in the communique of 13 March of the current year. Let the cross remain unfailing and based on God's power the sign of the brotherhood, accord and love among our Polish nation and all over the world.

Both in the course of the deliberation of the Main Council and the plenary conference of the Episcopate, those present were debating further possibilities of assisting persons suffering in prisons, subjected to repression, deprived of work, sick and all living in difficult conditions. The duty of this active concern is virtually imposed upon all Christians by the holy time of Lent, full of thoughts about the selfless love of Jesus Christ for all men.

On the second day of the deliberations of the conference, a session of bishops ordinaries took place. They were working on the adaptation of the statute of the conference of the Episcopate of Poland to the regulations of the new Canon Law Code. Next, within the framework of the plenary meeting, elections to the bodies of the conference, for a new 5-year term, were carried out in secret ballot. The rest of the 2-day debate was filled by an exchange of views on the report of the commission of the Episcopate. Finally the bishops imparted to the homeland a pastoral blessing, conveying greetings to all Christians and men of good will, wishing them a fruitful experience of the mystery of the resurrection of the Redeemer.

On 28 March 1984 at the plenary session, the conference of the Episcopate, elected in secret ballot: Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, archbishop and metropolitan of Cracow, vice chairman of the conference for a new 5-year term. By virtue of the statute of the conference of the Episcopate of Poland, its chairman is the primate of Poland.

The following were elected members of the Main Council: Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk, the Przemysl ordinary; Bishop Alfons Nosol, the Opole ordinary; Bishop Stanislaw Szymecki, the Kielce ordinary; and Bishop Edward Materski, the Sandomierz-Radom ordinary.

By virtue of their office the following form part of the Main Council, the chairman of the conference of the Episcopate, cardinals, and archbishops: Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the chairman of the conference of Poland's Episcopate; Cardinal Franciszek Macharsi, the archbishop, metropolitan; Archbishop Jerzy Straba, the Poznam metropolitan, and Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the conference of the Episcopate of Poland.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski was elected secretary of the conference of the Episcopate of Poland for the fourth term of office. Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski was elected deputy secretary of the Episcopate of Poland. Father Alojzy Orszulik was elected assistant secretary of the Episcopate of Poland.

Letter To Churches

LD011313 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0655 GMT on 1 April 1984 carries a live relay of a mass celebrated at Warsaw's Holy Cross Church. The homily, given by Father (Mieczyslaw Cislo), is devoted to the Christian values of love, faith, and charity and God as man's inspiration and guiding light. Among the pastoral announcements following the homily is one mentioning an Episcopate letter marking the end of the Jubilee of Redemption that is being read in churches throughout Poland. The underlying idea of the letter, the announcement says, "is the contemplation of the mystery of the cross of Christ: a sign of love, unity and victory." The letter itself is not read.

'Extensive Excerpts' of Letter

LD011536 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 1 Apr 84

["Extensive excerpts" of letter from Polish Episcopate "read in all churches in Poland" on 1 April to mark the end of the Jubilee of Redemption; read by announcer]

[Text] The Extraordinary Jubilee of the Year of Redemption concentrated our religious and moral thoughts upon the cross of Christ, as the highest event of love. For the cross does not just contain suffering and redemption but, above all, the teaching of love. Consequently, one should not be surprised that we speak now of the cross in direct connection with the Jubilee of Redemption. Through these considerations we wish to draw the attention of all the faithful in Poland to the vital role of the cross of Christ Jesus, present in the past 1,000 years of the history of our nation and also in our present.

For Christians the cross is at the same time the support for the moral life of man. It always shows and brings close to all the supreme ethical values of love, selflessness, and unselfishness. The cross fulfills the most far-reaching educational task, in the home, in the school, in all places of work, and in social life. This action of the cross began on our Polish soil 10 centuries ago. Throughout our homeland we have adopted the eloquent habit of making the sign of the cross upon onself. Out of free and sincere gratitude for the redemption and out of heartfelt love and adoration of Christ Jesus, crosses have appeared in numerous places on our soil, as signs of faith and love. They appeared wherever our forefathers, Christians, lived and worked. Crosses appeared at the summit of churches and in the mountain passes, alongside roads, in dwellings, in places of public life, in the Sejm building and in military buildings, in workplaces, offices, hospitals, schools, everywhere. This sign of Christ crucified was treated as a symbol of the greatest holiness, aiding individuals, society, and the nation in their lives. The cross imparted spiritual strength, enjoined a correct mode of life and action. It was found in the hands and on the breasts of the heroes and rulers of Poland. The cross was handed on from generation to generation with the greatest veneration. It was clutched fast in the hand in dramatic moments, moments of crisis. Our seers saw in the cross a guarantee of hope and proof of the national identity. They viewed fidelity to the cross as a sign of wisdom in life. The cross on Golgotha will not save anyone who does not erect the cross in his heart, Adam Mickiewicz [romantic Polish poet] wrote.

Culture on Polish soil was first and foremost the work of Christians, namely, people who matured spiritually and developed under the influence of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is thus understandable that the cross be seen on the soil of our homeland. It accompanied the Poles in their times of freedom, during the partitions, and the occupation. The cross fortified, ennobled, provided inspiration, for it was always a sign of the love of God, which saves man. Can the contemporary generation abandon the whole achievement of history, which is inscribed indelibly in the cross of Christ? At times one hears talk of tolerance, in the name of which it is not permitted to divide society by means of religious symbols. There is some sort of misunderstanding here. As one of our contemporaries said, everywhere the cross is a great sign of linkage, a sign which connects heaven to earth and links people with each other. The cross of Christ, as a sign of victory over moral evil, as well as of triumph over sufering and death, has become the most elevated human symbol, understood by all. It appeared on flags, in hospitals, on ambulances. Even during war-time actions, it shelters the suffering and those who bring help to the wounded. We stress as particularly important the fact that the cross upon which the Son of God died out of love is a sign of God's opposition to hatred, to cruelty, baseness, intolerance, which divide people.

We raise a claim for crosses to be in places where the younger generation is brought up, the children of a nation, the enormous majority of which is Christian. Therefore, let us be all the more concerned that the cross, being the most important sign of our faith and of Christian morality, be found in our homes and be venerated in our hearts. Let us repeat after Cardinal Wojtyla, currently Pope John Paul II: We must restore the proper place to the cross in our Polish life, using all the ways open to do so. That is how the nation has always felt; that is how the contemporary generation of believing Poles views it. This is how it is seen by Catholic parents who wish to bring up their children in a Christian spirit, having the right to do so guaranteed in Polish legislation and in the international documents ratified by Poland.

WALESA 'WARNS' GOVERNMENT ON CRUCIFIX ISSUE

NC011502 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 1 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, today warned the Polish Government that "every means" would be used to back students campaigning for the right to retain crucifixes in schools. "The affair of the crucifixes shows the limits for concessions in society and the will for compromise," Mr Walesa, 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner, said in a statement released to Western reporters. But on this issue "there will be no compromise and we will use every means possible, because it concerns our children and our own consciences," he said. Mr Walesa also taxed the authorities with attacking the weakest members of society, rather than daring to take on the workers.

Earlier this month, pupils in Mietne, southeast of Warsaw, occupied their school to protest at the government's policy of removing crucifixes from classrooms. Two students were arrested, and a number of clashes with police were reported.

The union leader today joined about 6,000 people at the parish church at Gdansk's Lenin Shipyards, for a mass dedicated to "schoolchildren, teachers and instructors." The service was conducted by Father Henryk Jankowski, parish priest to the shipyards, who is currently facing charges of abuse of ecclesiastical office. In a brief sermon, Father Jankowski accused the government of "brandishing a riotstick" instead of talking to young people. He urged young Poles to defend their rights.

After the service, the congregation sang Solidarity songs and gave the victory sign. They also said prayers for prisoners, including two Gdansk schoolchildren arrested earlier this month. Security forces were discreetly deployed around the church during the service, but did not intervene.

STUDENTS SUPPORT CHURCH IN 'CRUCIFIX WAR'

NC312157 Paris AFP in English 2144 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] March 31 (AFP) -- Thousands of young people turned out at a Roman Catholic mass in the northern city of Gdansk today to show support for students from the towns of Mietne and Garwolin, near here, where the so-called "crucifix war" began. Witnesses estimated that some 10,000 students, wearing crucifixes around their necks, attended a service celebrated by Bishop Lech Kaczmarek whose assistant, Monsignor Tadeusz Goplowski, denounced the "atheisation to which the Polish people are being submitted."

Polish bishops yesterday called on Poles, 90 per cent of whom are Catholic, to "defend the cross" against a government campaign to remove crucifixes from public schools. In his sermon, Monsignor Goplowski called on the young people to "firmly defend the cross and the religion of (our) ancestors."

Afterwards the crowd dispersed peacefully as police and anti-riot forces drove around the area near the church. Observers said the protest-like character of the mass reflected the tension in schools in Gdansk where several young people were arrested in the first half of March for organizing rallies in support of the Mietne students. On March 7 and 8, some 400 students in Mietne, 70 km (45 miles) southeast of Warsaw, occupied their agricultural school to protest the government's removal of crucifixes there. Most of them afterwards refused to sign an anti-protest pledge and have been blacklisted.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ELECTORAL DECLARATION

LD312334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Interview with Professor Marian Orzechowski, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), during an interval in the 31 March session of the PRON National Council, by unidentified correspondent -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] During the interval I invited Professor Marian Orzechowski, general secretary of the PRON National Council, to the microphone. Professor, admittedly, the electoral declaration for the people's councils covers several pages, but if possible I would like to ask you to mention its most important theses.

[Orzechowski] The first thesis is that the elections are an important act of general national significance, which goes beyond the mere local context. In the end it is a matter of creating favorable conditions for the continuation of the policy that we term the policy of socialist renewal and socialist reforms. Second, these elections are being held in new conditions, connected with new electoral regulations, with a new law on the system of people's councils and local self-management. This means that the people's councils become the managers of the local area and that a great deal depends on their activity, initiative, and ability to make the most of their legal rights. One more very important thesis contained in the declaration speaks of what the councils can do in the various areas of our life, from housing construction -- increasing the chances for every family to obtain an apartment -- to protection of the environment and interpersonal relations. (?This will orient) the PRON links and the local authorities to the way in which the local electoral programs have to be built up. [Words indistinct] the elections provide an opportunity, an opportunity for the citizens, for the country, to consider whether this opportunity is to be used or not, what consequences this brings with it.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM BULGARIA

AU301539 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned this afternoon to Bucharest following his friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The RCP secretary general and president of the republic was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other officials.

On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, by members of the Central Committee, State Council, and the government, and by leaders of central institutions and public organizations. Bulgaria's charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest and members of the embassy staff were also present. A group of pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

A new meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on the one hand, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the other, took place today in Pravets. On this occasion, the sides exchanged views on topical international issues. They reiterated the determination of the two countries to further develop relations between the two friendly parties, countries, and peoples and to raise them onto higher levels.

CEAUSESCU, USSR ENVOY MEET AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU311401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1352 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/3/1984 -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on March 31 Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, upon his request. A talk was held on the occasion which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WU PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU311752 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 1735 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/3/1984 -- At the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bucharest 31 March on an official friendly visit to Romania. Upon his arrival, and guest was welcomed by the Romanian minister of foreign affairs and by other officials.

Talks Begin

AU011322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/3/1984 -- On March 31 official talks started between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Wu Xueqian, state counsellor, foreign minister of the People's China, in Bucharest. During the talks the two ministers exchanged mutual information on the progress of the socialist construction in Romania and China, discussed the stage attained by and the prospects of the relations between the two countries, the ways and means to amplify and diversify the relations on multiple planes in tune with the agreements reached during the interviews between the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and the Chinese party and state leaders, in Bucharest and Beijing. The sides also exchanged opinions on a wide range of current international political questions. The talks proceed in a warm, comradely atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding. Romanian and Chinese officials are attending.

In honour of the Chinese foreign minister the Romanian minister gave an official dinner. Toasts were proposed to the health of the party and state leaders of the two countries, to a stronger friendship and solidarity, to development of the collaboration between the two communist parties, between the two countries, to the progress and prosperity of the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

BRASOV HOSTS FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH PRC YOUTH

AU291844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/3/1984 -- The Brasov municipality hosted a meeting of friendship between the youth of the Socialist Republic of Romania and that of the People's China, occasioned by the visit paid to that locality by a delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League, now on a Romanian tour.

During the meeting the floor was taken by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], and Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, who pointed out the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, the contribution the youth organizations in the two countries make to the deepening of these relations, to the implementation of the agreements reached during the summit dialogue. In the context the sides reasserted the resolve to work further to amplify the collaboration between the youth organizations in Romania and the People's China.

Expressing the concern of the youth in the two countries over the worsening international situation, the speakers pointed out the very important role incumbent on the young generation in turning true mankind's aspirations after peace and progress. They expressed the resolve of the youth organizations in the two countries to work together with the progressive and democratic youth everywhere for a resumption of the course towards detente, implementation of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for setting in of a climate of security, confidence and wide cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. In the context the speakers highlighted that the preparations for the international youth year and the year itself -- to be marked in 1985 -- have to determine a more active and responsible participation of the young generation in the process of national and social development of peoples, in the struggle for peace and progress.

Youth Press Conference

AU011555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1535 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/4/1984 -- The delegation of Communist Youth League of the People's Republic of China, led by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of that organization, who are paying a visit to Romania, attended a meeting with representatives of the leading press, of the radio and television and of the Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, held on April 1 in the morning.

Showing that the highlight of the visit was the reception by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania of the whole delegation, Wang Zhaoguo spoke about the significance and particular results of the talks and interviews they had during their stay in Romania, which were relevant for the fine relations between the youth organizations in the two countries and a contribution to the continuous strengthening of friendship and collaboration between the Union of Communist Youth and the Communist Youth League, between youth in Romania and China.

RCP ENVOY MEETS NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST LEFT LEADER

AU311835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Oslo AGERPRES 31/3/1984 -- An exchange of messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, and Theo Koritzinski, chairman of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, took place in Oslo, when the latter received Eleonora Cojocaru, member of the CC of the RCP, who attends the works of the 18th congress of the Communist Party of Norway, as representative of the RCP.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Left Party of Norway, as well as the wish to further develop them, in the interests of the two countries and peoples. Approaching certain aspects of the international situation, the chairman of the Socialist Left Party was highly appreciative of Romania' and President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent activity in the international life in defence of peace, for disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS' WAGES RISE 5.5 PERCENT

AU311357 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/3/1984 -- The drive to raise the pay of the Romanian working personnel, which started on September 1, 1983, continues in other sectors of the national economy. So, for instance, starting April 1, 1984 workers in transport and communications will benefit from pay raises, which will take to more than 5,150,000 the number of those whose pays were raised in the past seven months.

In keeping with a decree of the State Council, which envisages new levels of basic remuneration, in railway transport, the sea- and river-going fleet, air and road transport remuneration will increase by 5.5 per cent for workers, and by 5 per cent for the operational, technical-productive and administrative personnel. Furthermore, the length-of-service bonus will increase by 2-5 per cent.

PLANINC, EAGLEBURGER HOLD TALKS ON COOPERATION

LD301209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1046 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation was discussed in a talk here today between Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. Eagleburger, former U.S. ambassador in Belgrade, is on a brief visit to Yugoslavia. Milka Planinc and Lawrence Eagleburger specifically considered possibilities for the future advancement of successful Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation.

Mojsov Receives Eagleburger

LD301741 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov received U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger in Belgrade, today, Friday. Eagleburger is on a short visit to Yugoslavia.

LCY GROUP IN U.S. TO TALK WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

LD011711 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 1 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), led by LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dimce Belovski, arrived on a visit to the United States today (Sunday). The visit takes place at the invitation of the National Committees of the U.S. Republican and Democratic Parties as continuation of the dialogue between the LCY and the two American parties.

The delegation includes LCY Central Committee member Ljubisa Igic, League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidency member Stipe Suvar, and Yugoslav Socialist Youth League President Goran Radman.

During the several-day stay in the United States, the LCY delegation will visit several cities including the capital and confer with distinguished politicans and public figures.

REPORTAGE ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Meets With Planinc

LD301402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, who is paying an official visit to our country.

During the cordial talks which were attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Momcilo Vucekovic, assistant federal secretary; Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to the SFRY, and Ma Xusheng, director of a department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, both sides emphasized their satisfaction with the continuing progress of comprehensive and friendly cooperation between the the SFRY and the PRC. The two sides devoted most of their attention to the ways in which to promote bilateral and economic cooperation, whose volume, according to the needs and objective possibilities of the economies of the two countries, could be far greater.

Replying to the greetings extended to her, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, renewed the invitation to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, to visit Yugoslavia.

Received by Spiljak

LD301547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today, Milka Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Wu Xueqian, minister for foreign affairs of the PRC, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Xie Li, ambassador of the PRC to Yugoslavia, were also present. President Spiljak welcomed Wu Xueqian and greeted him on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

The Chinese foreign minister conveyed greetings from Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, to which Spiljak responded with greetings and best wishes.

During the cordial talks, attention was drawn to very intensive development and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, as two socialist countries which pursue their own independent paths. It was stressed that possibilities exist, and there is a need for further promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

Views were exchanged on the current international situation which, both sides agreed, is alarming. Both sides believe that efforts should continue to improve the situation in the world. In that connection, the Nonaligned Movement and its activities could be of special significance.

Spiljak and Wu Xueqian drew attention to the positive practice of learning more about each other and exchanging Yugoslavia's and China's experiences in pursuing the building of their countries.

Interviewed on Bilateral Ties

LD301922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 30 Mar 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG) -- "Friendly relations and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia have been developing steadily in all fields in recent years. Regular exchanges of views at high levels are carried out and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of politics, economics, science and technology, culture, and others have been expanding. Our two countries support each other, learn from each other, and wholeheartedly work together both in the plane of internal development and in the field of international relations," Wu Xueqian, councillor of state and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of state and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, has said in an interview with the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, a Yugoslav periodical.

"Being one of the founders of the Movement of Non-Alignment, Yugoslavia played and plays an active and important role in international relations. Coming closer together and promoting cooperation with Yugoslavia is a significant part of the People's Republic of China's foreign-policy activities, too," Wu said, referring to Yugoslavia.

Wu on International Relations

LD302041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1823 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the mutual trust and the relationship that already exists between them, China and Yugoslavia have deepened their reciprocal friendship through this visit and talks. This was stated this evening by Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, in an interview to Belgrade television at the end of his visit to Belgrade.

Expressing satisfaction with the results of his visit, which he described as very successful, the Chinese foreign minister said that it will help further expand and strengthen the friendly cooperation between the two countries. He added that political, cultural, and other relations are good, but that economic cooperation has not reached the level of these relations. "I am not satisfied with this and my view coincides with that of our comrades in Yugoslavia," he said, adding that in order to change this situation in economic relations, the two sides need to increase cooperation in those areas in which they have common interest, as well as in other economic spheres, including production cooperation.

Commenting on his talks with his hosts on international relations, the Chinese foreign minister said: "We jointly believe that the present tension in the world gives cause for concern, particularly the sharp confrontation of the superpowers."

All the peoples of Europe, Asia and the rest of the world oppose the continuation of this state of tension, the Chinese minister continued, and are seeking effective measures to bring about a relaxation of tension. In order to achieve this aim, all countries and nations of the world should bring pressure to bear on the two superpowers, which, Wu said, have at their disposal 90 percent of the world's armaments. We need to demand of the superpowers, he added, that they halt the arms race, sit down at the negotiating table, and conduct sincere talks on disarmament so as to reach an agreement on a major reduction of nuclear weapons. Then, on this basis, Wu Xueqian said, all the countries possessing nuclear weapons should hold an international conference to reach agreement on how to further reduce arms, in particular nuclear weapons. If this is achieved, he said, I believe that it will result in relaxation in international relations.

Speaking about China's relations with neighboring countries, Wu stated that the policy of good-neighborly relations is an important aspect of the policy of the Chinese Government. We want to have good relations with all our neighbors on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese minister emphasized two issues which, according to him, deserve attention not only in Asia, but also in the whole world. These are the problem of the continuation of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the question of great power rivalry in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Wu said that there is still no sign of Vietnam's willingness to completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. "It is only necessary for Vietnam to promise that it will completely withdraw its troops and to take concrete action, Wu emphasized, and, I believe, the tension in Southeast Asia will be eased, there will be a return to peace and stability in the region, and Chinese-Vietnamese relations will be able to improve."

It is precisely in this region, said the Chinese minister, assessing the situation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, that the two superpowers are engaged in a nuclear arms race. If the further development of this trend is allowed, it will pose a great danger to security and peace in the region, he said.

Commenting on the world economic situation, Wu said that America and some Western countries are beginning to revive their economies and emerge from the crisis, although he believes that this situation is not stable. The fact that a large number of developing countries are faced with economic difficulties deserves far more attention. In order to overcome this state of affairs, it is essential to encourage a North-South dialogue, and for this it is essential that the United States desist from its rigid stand, he said.

Calling on the developing countries to bring about a North-South dialogue, the Chinese minister expressed the view that this would be in the interests of those developed countries, and that they would thereby also give assistance to developing countries. "We, like Yugoslavia, also advocate South-South cooperation," Wu Xueqian stressed in his interview to Belgrade television at the close of his visit to Yugoslavia.

Departs for Bucharest

LD301942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1837 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG) -- In Yugoslav and Chinese views on major international questions, there is a high degree of similarity, it was stated in talks Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov had with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in the course of his three-day visit to Yugoslavia. Wu Xueqian left for Bucharest today from Belgrade.

Mojsov and Xueqian had a detailed exchange of views on all international political and economic questions and on bilateral relations. Both sides stated satisfaction with mutual cooperation.

It was stated that an important progress has been made in comprehensive development of friendly cooperation between the two countries and that very favorable conditions exist for further expanding cooperation and relations in various fields.

In the course of his visit, Wu Xueqian was also received by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, and Central Committee Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Nikola Stojanovic.

'BLOC-TINTED' BULGARIAN VIEWS IGNORE NONALIGNED

AU301339 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 25 Mar 84 p 4

[Permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, March -- As a member of one of the two world antagonistic blocs, Bulgaria views the international scene through bloc-tinted glasses with all the prejudices and limitations that such an approach inevitably imposes.

The Bulgarian assessments are categorical, rigid, and simplified. The causes of and the culprits for the international tension are clearly defined and, without exception, they are branded as belonging to the opposite bloc. Whether it is a matter of Europe, Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Middle East problem, southern Africa, Afghanistan, or Kampuchea -- the culprit is always unequivocally and unreservedly identified. It is the United States and its "aggressive policy as the main danger to peace." All the assessments of international events and problems arise from this premise. Therefore, neither Stockholm nor Vienna can be an exception.

According to the Sofia analysis, two approaches to the conference itself and to its tasks have been clearly demonstrated in the Swedish capital. The Warsaw side submitted "a broad and concrete program for the strengthening of confidence and security," while the Atlantic side "in no way indicated that it is prepared for a serious and well-meaning dialogue." The Vienna negotiations, which have just resumed, have received the same assessment. One side has a "true" readiness for understanding and the other side an "apparent" one. There are no nuances, there is no "gray area" for maneuvering, and there are no prerequisites for compromise.

The Nonaligned Forgotten

In this exclusive view that only the Warsaw Pact countries are, as it were, predestined to make constructive and peace-loving initiatives, a very important international factor which was also manifested at the Stockholm talks, the nonaligned and neutral countries, has been ignored.

Although something may be written or said about the Nonaligned Movement on certain occasions, its developed international role is usually pushed to the side of the activities of the countries of the so-called socialist camp. Articles which speak about its "great role in the struggle for peace and security in the world" nevertheless do not forget to stress those aspects which are to lead to the conclusion that the tracks along which the two move are parallel. In an extensive article recently published in a journal on international affairs, one can easily notice the emphasis on the anticolonial nature of the movement and a playing down or ignoring of some of its other main traits. The use of selected quotations of assessments made by Castro is certainly not an accidental choice, just as it is not an accident that such a long article which deals with the history of the Nonaligned Movement does not mention in a single instance the founders of this movement, Tito, Nehru, and An-Nasir. To write about nonalignment without tying it to their work is the same thing as to write about the October Revolution without mentioning Lenin. Well, obviously this is no obstacle to some people.

TRADE WITH BULGARIA ASSESSED AT SOFIA MEETING

LD020902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0005 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's total commodity and services exchange with Bulgaria last year amounted to $243 million. This is about 66 percent of the agreed volume of trade.

It was stressed at the annual meeting of the Joint Yugoslav Trade Mission in Bulgaria, held in Sofia last week, that for the first time during the past few years the Yugoslav economy recorded a surplus amounting to $27.5 million in its 1983 trade with Bulgaria.

However, it was pointed out during the meeting that the attained volume of trade with Bulgaria is not satisfactory. Local border trade in particular is much lower than agreed. It was also noted that concrete application of a great number of cooperation and specialization agreements with partners in Bulgaria is proceeding very slowly and that both sides are making efforts for a rapid realization of these forms of cooperation.

For over 3 years, it was said during the meeting, an intensive analysis has been going on of the Bulgarian market relative to the sale of Yugoslav construction services, such as the building of department stores, hotels, apartments, refrigeration plants, and tourist buildings. However, thus far, Yugoslav builders have not been able to obtain any significant business contracts.

Agriculture is also poorly represented in our commodity exchange with Bulgaria. In the view of Yugoslav trade representatives, agriculture presents great cooperation opportunities.

The view was expressed that economic cooperation with Bulgaria this year can considerably expand if negotiations on the sale of Yugoslav ships and sea-bed drilling platforms are completed successfully.

Expansion of cooperation between Yugoslav and Bulgarian partners in the chemical industry, electronics, and in particular telecommunications can be expected.

Because of enormous damage caused by the drought and subsequently by excessive rain in 1983, the Bulgarian Government, it is evaluated, dropped the construction of about 7,000 projects. This had an adverse effect on a number of deals agreed with partners in Bulgaria. Yugoslav equipment exporters were especially hit by this restrictive measure.

It was noted during the discussion at the meeting, among other things, that the Yugoslav trade network in Bulgaria is still not adapted to actual requirements and opportunities. The network is still fragmented, inflated, and inexpedient. It was also said that all the missions want to remain in Bulgaria at any price. Last year 16 Yugoslav work organizations were engaged in Bulgaria in foreign trade, and 3 in service activities. According to a decision of the coordination committee attached to the Federal Executive Council, only nine missions are to remain.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM PROPOSES PRESIDENT, SECRETARY

AU311945 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] At the session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo LC that was held yesterday, after consultations were held, Sveto Dolasevic was proposed for president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee with a 1-year term of office and Bajram Seljani for secretary of the Presidium with a 2-year term of office, it was announced today. Dolasevic and Seljani are currently members of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo LC.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH TURKEY -- Ankara, March 30 (TANJUG) -- The new Yugoslavia-Turkey program of cultural cooperation through 1987, signed here today, Friday, has been assessed by both sides as the most substantive and concrete to date. The program envisages the exchange of scholarship grants for linguistics experts and language instructors in Turkish, Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian, and Slovenian, as it does also the intensification of inter-university cooperation. As part of cooperation in the publishing and translating activities, work on bilingual dictionaries and textbooks for secondary school and school of higher learning is envisaged. Cooperation is to be stimulated and expanded also in the fields of music, theater, film, fine arts, and literature. The programme envisages also the intensification of cooperation preserving the cultural heritages of the two countries and closer cooperation between their mass media, including the news agencies TANJUG and ANATOLIA. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 30 Mar 84 LD]